

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1861. } NO. 7.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1895 2-11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator, will on the 1st of the month of August, 1895, at the estate of Evan L. Miller deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Adm'r

Sept. 11. 3-61-w

NOTICE.

THE FURSCHBERGER having qualified as Administrator of

On the estate of Moses T. Bordenau deceased, hereby notice is given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the settlement within the period prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plain bar of their recovery.

DANIEL J. BORDENAU, Administrator.

Sept. 10th, 1861

3-84

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861, and being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, turpentine mills, saw mills, cotton gins, factories, and all kinds of machinery in driving which water-power is used. I furnish kinds of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will furnish and put in running order one for \$125. I will also sell County or State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing JAMES

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bush of arm meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison to other wheels.

HARDY HERRING,
JOHN BARDEN.

JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON
R. W. TATUM.
G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

31-1

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
500 lbs. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;

5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Spermi Oil;
300 lbs. Chlorine Green, in oil and dry;
400 " " Yellow, in oil and dry. For s
wholesale and retail by
Oct. 2-5 ff
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist

types of seedling new plants, suitable to different soils, and the different chances of ploughing that may be required. The Plough consists of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shoovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARD, COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERs*. Also, new ground and subsoil *PLOUGHs*. All of these ploughs are made upon the stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell *State County Rights, or District or Farm Rights*. Orders that fully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. BOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

Jan 24th, 1861. 22-

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
 " Snow White Zinc;
 " White Gloss Zinc;
 Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by
 Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT,
 Druggist & Chemist.

The Census of England.

On the 8th of April last the decennial census of Great Britain was taken; 31,000 census takers were employed, and the whole work was performed in one day. The returns for England are already published. They show a considerable increase in population, and yet since 1841

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1801	10,414,539.		
1821	12,172,644.	1,718,135.	
1841	14,051,988.	1,879,322.	
1861	16,335,198.	1,983,212.	
1881	18,041,470.	2,918,972.	

The falling off in the rate of increase is not to be attributed to increased death rates, for it is certain that the average duration of life in the chief districts of town and country has, through sanitary improvements, been considerably increased.

The population of the city of London, on the contrary, shows a very large increase; indeed, the increase for the last ten years has been no less than 440,798, or about 19 per cent. on the population in 1851. It is not a little singular to note that the tendency in the Eastern States of this country, as well as in England,

is to mass the population in the cities. London, we had but one-eighth of the population in England in 1831, has more than one-fifth of the increase in the last ten years, and now contains considerably more than one-seventh of the population of the kingdom. The actual increase of the population of this, the least city in the world, is so remarkable that we give it in detail :

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1801.	558,855.		
1811.	1,378,047.	179,922.	
1821.	1,578,047.	249,139.	
1831.	1,654,944.	276,047.	

1841	1,984,417	329,423
1851	2,362,236	377,979
1861	2,803,034	440,798

Of the 37 metropolitan districts into which London is divided, 10 have actually decreased in population, decrease in the city of London being no less than 382 inhabitants. In the most of the other central tracts the population of London like that of Philadelphia does not pile up in masses; it spreads out over country. This is specially shown by the number of inhabited houses, which has increased almost in the same ratio of the increase of population:

Year.	Population	Inhabited houses.	Persons to a house.
1851.....	2,362,236	305,905	220 7 306
1861.....	2,809,034	362,890	265 7 307

In fact, the number of houses has increased far more rapidly than the population. While the average number of persons to a house throughout England and Wales is 5.4, in London it is no more than 7.4. In York, on the contrary, the number of persons to a house is 7.8.

the truth of history, and for this purpose no effort on my part shall be wanting. Indeed, I am very certain, before we are both through with this matter, he will give me as great credit for my diligence in this respect as he has already been pleased to give me on the battle field, for "*carrying out his orders*." It would greatly facilitate my labors, however, if Col. Jones would point a single person to whom I carried his orders on that day.

received a good many from him mediately, but they remained with myself or were communicated to others in the execution of them.

Trusting, then, that this whole matter for the present will lie "*sub judice*" in the public mind, I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES SINCLAIR.

Meeting in Goldsboro.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Wayne

On motion, Jesse J. Baker was called to the Chair and S. H. Denmark appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held in Goldsboro' on the 1st of October.

On motion, the following gentlemen are appointed by the Chairman as a Committee on Resolutions, viz: W. C. Bryan, G. C. Moses, R. Edmundson, Everitt Smith and Benj Aycock.

The Committee made the following Report, while

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the said counties, to hold a Convention in Goldsboro on the 1st day of October, for the purpose of nominating some one to represent us of the 3d District in the Confederate Congress.

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, our former Representative under the old Government, by his former course while serving is entitled to our fullest confidence as a gentleman, a politician, and a patriot; and that he will

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the honorable consideration of said Convention, our countryman, E. Thompson, esq., a gentleman worthy of their confidence, having proved himself by his whole past life as the devoted friend of his country, the South, and especially of the doctrine of States' Rights, a man who has been a pillar of stability for which, the Confederate States are now contending.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint three delegates from each Captain's District of this County to attend said Convention and that all other citizens of the County be invited to attend the same.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune and that the State

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

Goldboro.—J. C. Stocumb, R. Edmundson and Dr. J. W. Davis.

New Hope.—John Wooten, L. Whitfield, and W. C. Bryant.

Sanitation.—John R. Smith, John Coley, and Wm. Lewis.

Davis.—W. P. Peacock, W. P. Exum, and Henry Martin.

Wilmington.—Col. Wm. Hooks, Benj. Aycock, and Wm. H. Aycock.

Pikeville.—W. A. J. Peacock, Hardy Yelverton, and A. H. Hooks.

Black Creek.—Dr. A. C. Brooks, Robert Cox, and L. Barnes.

Funk.—Dr. Jethro Murphy, E. R. Cox, and M. K. Cress.

X Roads.—D. H. Briggs, J. R. Hood, and Dr. Daniel E. Smith.
 Buck Swamp.—C. J. McCullen, K. Britt, and E. Smith.
 Indian Springs.—Samuel Loftin, J. F. Kornege, at Wm. C. Raway.
 (On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Goldsboro' Delegation.
 O' motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary—the meeting then adjourned
 J. J. BAKER, Chm'n.
 S. H. DENMARK, Sec'y.

Meeting in Sampson.

[illegible]

Giney Grove, Amos Royal, J. H. Dardan, Juno A. Oats, Hall
N. C. Hobbs, M. F. Jaison, H. C. Cobb; McDaniel's, Lott Rich-
ards, W. H. Johns, J. C. Wright; Lisbon, A. B. Blackburn,
J. S. Jones, J. E. Smith, J. R. Smith, J. S. Smith, S. H.
Taylor, P. Murphy, A. C. Johnson; Turner, James Boyd, C.
Thompson, J. M. Morrissey; Plumas, J. R. Maxwell, Roll
Williams, B. Jackson; Westcock's, D. Bizzell, H. H. Hodges;
Dr. J. C. McKim; Minero, J. Lasater, J. C. Draughon, S. D. Jack-
son; Putnam at large: Jos. H. Holmes, A. McKee, Geo.
Wright, John H. Brown, J. C. Brown, J. C. Brown, J.
Munty, E. F. Shaw, Dr. Henry Faison, Hardy-pell, Dr. J. R.
Smith, H. Turlington, E. B. Owen. On motion, the charges
and secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion (Latham Royal, the proceedings of the meet-

Winnington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication. On motion of K C Holm's, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

The Next Great Battle.

The next great battle between the armies on the Potomac is not lightly estimated by the Northern press.

The N. Y. Herald says of it :

A terrible battle is at hand between the 400,000 troops on the banks of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington—200,000 of either side—a battle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably

be decisive against the party which loses it, the mighty results depending on it involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If there should be a partial defeat of the Federal army, let the abolition leaders who instigated the rebellion and the war—Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Beecher, Chacever, Lippard, Jay and their associates—look out for another country, as this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues who, for the last thirty years have been stirring up the embers of strife which result

The Southern revolt look out as fast as they can to some asylum beyond the limits of the American continent, for this is the only way in which they can conserve the safety of their imperiled necks.

A TREACHEROUS FOE.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican has a correspondent with Gen. McCulloch's army who was in the battle of Oak Hill, and from whose last letter we extract the following:

I desire to mention, in this postscript, one fact connected with the operations of the enemy that ought

stamp them, not only with infamy, but cowardice, as over the name of Gen. Lyon, Gen. Seigel, Col. Totten and Capt. Sturges of the U. S. Dragoons, with a lasting infamy. Throughout all the battle they displayed no colors over any position that they held; in a line of battle formed, in no line of march did the perfidious wretches ever unfurl their much-loved "Stars and Strips," while, in every regiment and on every part of battle-field waved Confederate flags. Not once did they wave a banner that would indicate their nationality, but on the contrary, decreed

by nothing, on one or two occasions, when we pressed them close, a Confederate flag they had found in Church's deserted camp. They also, on every occasion we approached them, cried "don't fire, we are friends." This they did as our regiment first advanced, and then as soon as our men threw up their pieces, perdition fired into us. They also had got hold of our baggage, and one on the left shoulder; they also passed our several times to gain a new position, crying "burrah Jeff Davis." This was remarked all over the field, and if they had not done it, but few would have escaped unpunished. This is opposed to all rules of civilization.

warlike, and worthy only of the blackness of Abolition
 hearts; and Gen. Lyon richly deserved the death he met
 and his men the unburied fate that leaves them rotting
 on many hills.

STRAYED OFF.

FROM the Subscriber on Sunday, the 15th inst., a HORSE
 MULE, sorrel color; main and tail, rose color, pair
 shaved off. He is a little above the common size. A full
 reward will be given to any one delivering him to me, or
 giving me some information so that I can get him again.
 Address, **RAMUEL SOUTHERLIN,**
 Dupala Roads, N. C.

termost and flank fortification before alluded to. It nearly finished, and its guns will soon be ready to under the salute to the Union. Other extensive works are being thrown up on several commanding eminences off in the direction of Long Bridge from here. Two-thirds of the distance between here and Munson's Hill, on almost a straight line, and most of the way over pleasant road along the summit of the ridge, brings you to Bailey's Cross Roads. This is exactly one mile from the fortifications on Munson's Hill. The work ap-

not to be excessive and embrace, and there is no indication of the thing being a sham. No guns, however, nor is seen mounted on aivet.

Returning direct to Long Bridge by way of Arlington Mills, I found embankments thrown across the road in one place, trees felled at another, and breastworks of riflemen to command the passage of the branch at the foot of the steep hill where the Mills are located, which is also the crossing of the London and Hampshire railroad. No vehicles can of course pass the road, nor I met a soul on it except pickets. All communication with the country back is suspended.

I must not be supposed from this description that I have undertaken to mention all the fortifications which I let the eye on every hand from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria. To do so would require twice or thrice the space I have devoted to them, and would only confuse and bewilder the reader. It is not using too strong language to say that I was transfixed with amazement at their number and extent (nearly all having been thrown up since I was last here) ranging from the most elaborate earth forts to simple lines of entrenchments and rifle pits, and constituting a chain of defence that was absolutely impregnable to any army ever marshalled

to the field. Whole forests have also been cut down to give an unobstructed and wider range from the various positions.

Nor is this all. On the Maryland side, with the exception of south of the East Branch, the city is surrounded with works of an equally formidable character, the whole begun not over five weeks ago. In one week we nearly all on both sides of the river, not yet finished, will be ready for the guns, and a portion of men mounted. The army that marches against them—were not such a thing too absurd for supposition—could stand a better chance against the Rock of Gibraltar.

Is it not humiliating to think that with all the money, powers and resources of this Government, and after four month's preparation, it should suddenly be seized with a fearful panic, and, ignobly yielding up its dignity and proud prerogative of supremacy, with the energy of prostitution rush into fortifying itself against the aggressions of a power whose treason it has undertaken to crush out? What a commentary upon our

ated greatness will these witnesses present in the future!

From the Norfolk Day Book, Extra, Oct. 24.
Latest News from Western Virginia.

Reported Victory of Gen. Lee—Rosencrantz Mortally Wounded—Defeat of the Federal Army.

We are informed by Mr. Henry D. Crockett, one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Rich Mountain, he came up from Old Point yesterday afternoon in the bag of truce steamer, that a severe battle has been

fight in the Western part of the State, at the Bigelow Mountain, between Gen. Lee's and Gen. Rosencranz's forces, and that the latter had been defeated, as well as at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday last, mortally wounded; and that the whole Federal army was then in its retreat from the soil of Western Virginia.

Mr. Crockett was formerly from Washington, D. C., where he held a position in one of the Departments as clerk. On the breaking out of the war, he left the Federal service and made his way into Virginia, where he joined the 29th Virginia Regiment, and was made a

He informs us that on his way from Columbus, Ohio, and while at Wellsville, in that State, on Saturday last, he had the news from the editor of a paper in that place, that the Federal army was then retreating from Western Virginia. That Rosecranz had attacked Gen. Lee in his entrenchments on the Big Sewall Mountain, on Thursday last, and after a severe fight was repulsed, and that he (Rosecranz) renewed the attack again on Friday, and fought all day long.

riding, owing to their being behind their counterparts. The Federal army was reported as retreating to Wheeling at that time, on their way out of Virginia.

On passing through Belair, about four miles from Wheeling, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, on Sunday night, Mr. Crockett and the returning Southerners heard a confirmation of this news, together with the additional particulars that Gen. Rosecrans was taken at Wheeling, mortally wounded. This was told him by a gentleman in Belair, in whom he thinks he

Mr. Crockett also states that he saw an account of the fight in the Pittsburgh Dispatch of Monday morning, in which it was stated that the fight had commenced by Rosenberg attacking Lee; but that Rosenberg was soon repulsed, and that they were fighting again the next day, and that reinforcements were then coming up, or Lee, and would reach him before the fight was over. Lee was not at liberty to bring a paper through.

[Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city from one of the officers of Wisconsin's legion at Bar Suez.]

"Thursday morning, Sept. 26, 1861.

"I have just arrived at camp with 13 Union men as prisoners, and find Gen. Lee's forces 7,000 strong. We anticipate a fight. Some think it will be a hard fight, but I think not, owing to the strength of Gen. Lee. The enemy's forces reported from ten to twelve thousand."

Mr. Crockett on his way, passed through Phillipsburg where he tells us the Federals have burnt and destroyed

the property in the place. They have broke the windows and doors out of all the houses in the town and burnt all the furniture, valuable cabinetry, books, &c., of the citizens. The church, about a mile out of town, has been completely destroyed, and the minister's house has been served in the same way.—Nothing being left of either except the bare walls.

In Beverly they have been equally as destructive, and in both places they have robbed and stolen everything they could lay their hand upon. The Federalists have large stores of provisions, &c., at Beverly, and the Tories have notified the citizens of their intention to

At Clarkburg, the headquarters of General Rosencrauz, Mr. Crockett was informed by some one, in whom he has confidence, that Gen. Rosencrauz had given orders, and had men detailed for the special service of firing the whole place. Every night, at Clarkburg, the wagons are backed up, and the mules picketed around them, and on the outside is piled up bales of hay, making a combustible pile, where the men stand ready to fire the whole concern in the event of Rosencrauz being defeated.

So great is the alarm and certainty of their defeat at through Western Virginia, that it amounts to a panic among the Unionists in that section.

So great is the demoralization of some of the Indian regiments in Virginia, particularly the 15th and 14th, that they were daily threatening revolt unless they were paid off. They have been in service some three or four months, and have never received a cent of money, save anything of a paymaster. Mr. Crockett, who was acting in the capacity of hospital steward to our wounded men, mingled in freely with the Federal soldiers

and had ample opportunities of learning of their disaffection in that quarter; and from the accounts he brings we are satisfied our people have no adequate idea of disaffection in the Federal ranks. He also reports that there is a great deal of sickness among the men and that some regiments that were entered as full, had not now more than half their complement. Some of the regiments have buried three or four of the Captains and six or eight of their Lieutenants, from sickness alone, since the battle of Rich Mountain. Besides what are in the hospitals there, from 50 to 100 leave in the trains, on the sick list, for their homes, every

is two or three times the average throughout the country.—*New York Tribune.*